

Converting Colors

YIQ(148.1600, -87.3330,
-52.7490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(148.1600, -87.3330,
-52.7490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	20CE9B
RGB	32, 206, 155
RGB Percent	13%, 81%, 61%
CMY	0.8749, 0.1919, 0.3925
CMYK	0.85, 0.00, 0.25, 0.19
HSL	162°, 73%, 47%
HSV	162°, 85%, 81%
XYZ	28.5908, 46.8470, 38.5113
YIQ	148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

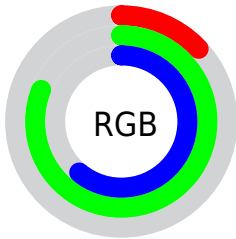
Format	Color
RYB	32, 134, 206
Decimal	2150043
CIELab	74.09, -53.31, 13.89
CIELCh	74, 55.090, 165.396
Yxy	46.8470, 0.2509, 0.4111
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280340123 (0xFF20CE9B)
YUV	148.1600, 3.3721, -101.8723
Hunter-Lab	68.4448, -45.2153, 14.5511

Details

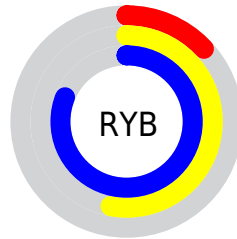
The YIQ color **148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC99**. The color can be described as dark muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **89.8400, 87.3330, 52.7490**, and the grayscale version is **148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206.8140, -71.3790, -44.5230**, and **99.9060, -74.6340, -46.1060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141.1970, -97.9230, -59.0670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.1230, -76.7430, -46.4310**.

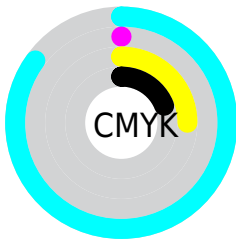
Distribution



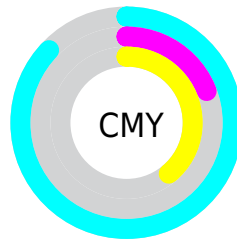
- Red (13%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 148.1600,
-87.3330, -52.7490

■ 148.1600,
-87.3330, -52.7490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 119.1920,
-90.3590, -52.9750

■ 206.7000,
-71.0580, -44.8340

■ 100.4930,
-74.9090, -46.6290

■ 219.2750,
-61.8910, -29.2430

■ 81.9080, -59.7800,
-39.9720

■ 230.4820,
-48.8720, -17.3840

■ 63.9100, -44.9260,
-33.8380

■ 239.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

■ 46.8410, -31.3100,
-27.2940

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 30.3590, -17.9690,
-21.2730

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,

-12.0290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 148.1600,
-87.3330, -52.7490

■ 148.1600,
-87.3330, -52.7490

■ 141.1970,
-97.9230, -59.0670

■ 155.1230,
-76.7430, -46.4310

■ 137.5660,
-103.5160, -62.3320

■ 161.7870,
-66.7490, -40.3250

■ 168.7500,
-56.1590, -34.0070

■ 175.4140,
-46.1650, -27.9010

■ 182.3770,
-35.5750, -21.5830

■ 189.3400,
-24.9850, -15.2650

■ 196.0040,
-14.9910, -9.1590

■ 202.9670, -4.4010,
-2.8410

■ 209.6310, 5.5930,
3.2650

Harmonies

Analogous

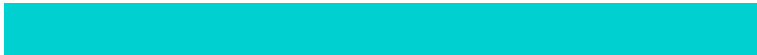
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



167.6960, -12.5090, -43.1410



148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490



145.6940, -123.6470, -44.4070

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490



176.6120, -44.9810, 16.7390



178.2370, 74.2280, 9.3960

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490



89.8400, 87.3330, 52.7490

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



176.4370, 62.7620, 29.9780



148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490



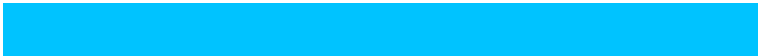
187.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490



143.5350, -135.4800, -22.6800



183.4250, 45.8410, 44.7930



179.3920, 65.5210, -14.5350

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490



148.1680, -133.3690, -33.4090



183.4250, 45.8410, 44.7930



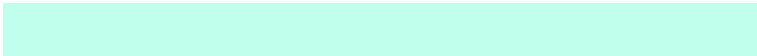
176.8980, 71.1090, 16.3650

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490



233.6980, -32.0450, -19.4770



149.6860, -16.8580, -79.9780



114.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490



170.2050, -127.9050, -77.3850



133.4290, -94.0790, -18.5830



98.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



110.7800, -83.2070, -50.4310



25.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



89.8400, 87.3330, 52.7490



84.7950, 127.9050, 77.3850



104.5710, 94.0790, 18.5830



95.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



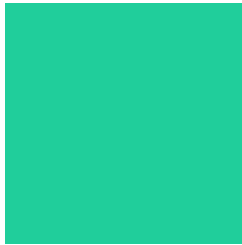
55.2200, 83.2070, 50.4310



12.6160, 19.1170, 11.4770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

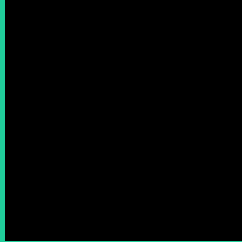
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

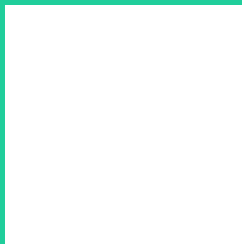
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490.

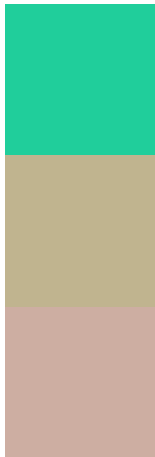


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490

Protanopia

179.3700, 19.0290, -8.9630

Deuteranopia

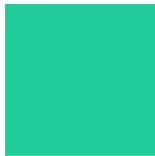
181.9010, 22.3280, 2.8400



Tritanopia

162.1500, -80.2320, -21.7360

Trichromacy



Original Color

148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490



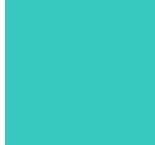
Protanomaly

167.7670, -19.2980, -24.7220



Deuteranomaly

169.7660, -17.5570, -17.7250



Tritanomaly

157.0320, -83.2560, -33.0160

Monochromacy



Original Color

148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490



Achromatopsia

148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

148.1110, -31.7700, -18.9540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(32, 206, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 206, 155)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(32, 206, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 206, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490 is called "border".

The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(32, 206, 155) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 206, 155) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 206, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 206, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 206, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 206,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 148.1600, -87.3330, -52.7490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 206, 155) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 206,  
155) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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